

## THE ARGUS.

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## Rock Island—From River to River

When the Balkan states wade into it the fighting will be reasonably good at almost any point along the line.

Dispatches from Rome leave one in doubt whether the Italians are finding or cutting bait. It is reasonably safe, however, to guess that they are doing one or the other.

The Boston Braves and the Detroit Tigers are talking of arranging a post-season series, also. This is a poor season to start a consolation cup class in baseball.

It is hardly likely that the big Chicago packers will be found enthusiastically subscribing to the allies' war loan. Doubtless they will consider their little contribution of \$16,000,000 of meat to England quite sufficient.

Success in floating a new loan is now regarded by the warring nations as an accomplishment that will put more pep into the borrower's cause and be more damaging to the morale of the other side than the winning of several battles.

Pennsylvania doctors at their state meeting refused to adopt a resolution condemning intoxicants, giving further confirmation to the suspicion that the average physician prefers to conserve such rules of hygiene as he promotes for the exclusive benefit of others.

So long as Germany does not buy from outside nations and keeps the money in the empire there is no good reason why it should not succeed in floating loans indefinitely from its own people. When the war is over, however, it probably will be found that its capitalists will have the government mortgaged, soul and body.

Putting the annual plowing match held at Wheatland, near Joliet, out of business is perhaps the most significant accomplishment to be credited to the farm tractor. Next year a demonstration of tractors will be held in place of the time honored contest between men operating horse-drawn plows, which has been in vogue since 1877.

Admission by the police that there is a reign of speed lawlessness in Rock Island bears out the contention that this city is being literally "run over" by automobilists, both home grown and the imported kind. The average driver knows that the element of chance is heavily on his side when it comes to arrest and prosecution. He is aware that only a few are caught and the great majority get by and he is an optimist. Rock Island needs better regulation—not the kind that hits the innocent and lets the guilty escape, but the kind that is applied to all alike.

Carl Vrooman, assistant secretary of agriculture, strongly condemned the action of Mrs. Scott Durand of Chicago in resorting to a court injunction to save her \$50,000 herd from slaughter for hoof and mouth disease. Her sacrifice if she had yielded up her blooded stock to the inspectors would have been not nearly so great relatively as that made by scores of others who have bowed to the regulations which obviously are for the benefit of all. With Mrs. Durand's example before them it is plain that other owners will be less willing to have their cattle killed and the opposition probably will seriously handicap the state and federal officers in their work. If the efforts to stamp out the disease fall now Mrs. Durand and the friends who have encouraged her must accept a large share of responsibility.

## WAR OF TRANSPORTATION.

We have heard more of the Krupp gun, the 42-centimeter, the German commissariat and the Tonten's asphyxiating gases than we have of the German railways' part in the present war. As the war drags on, however, it is proving itself more and more a war of transportation, a struggle in which the railways are taking the most significant part, says the St. Louis Republic. A recent writer announces that the German regiments fighting the Belgians and the British in Flanders on April 1 were far down in southern Galicia pounding the Russ on April 15; that the Prussian corps holding back Joffre around Arras at the last of June were in front of Warsaw on July 4.

It has been the task of the German railway men to carry great armies, horses, artillery equipment and other supplies back and forth over a territory as large as that comprised within the boundaries of Missouri, Illinois, the man.

Iowa, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan and to carry these fully equipped armies with all speed and precision of movement. The official narrative of "The Railway War" as prepared by the German general staff is a document that will bear much study by American railway men and by those officers of the American army who may be called upon to deal with a similar situation.

The difficulties of handling a sudden enormous increase of civilian traffic, tourists trying to get out of Germany and relatives of soldiers endeavoring to reach mobilization centers for a farewell visit, with the uprating of troop trains, horse trains, artillery transport and the commissariat are all described in the account of the first week of the war. At the same time meat trains were being rushed from the cattle districts to the army canneries and coal trains were moving from the coal regions to the naval ports. "How easily," says the staff report, "might a very serious accident have happened at any one place on our vast railway system, through neglect or by criminal hand, which would have seriously delayed the arrival of our troops at the frontier!" There was no such accident.

At the present time the German railway organization is complete in Belgium and north France with headquarters at Lille, in Luxembourg and certain French districts with headquarters at Charleroi, in Russian Poland with headquarters formerly at Lodz. All these districts are controlled by the military railway administration, as are practically all of the German railways. Gigantic difficulties have been met and solved. In Belgium it was necessary to free a tunnel of locomotives telescoped under full load of steam; 104 large bridges have been built in conquered territory, eight tunnels restored and 14 lines opened to traffic. A great part of the Belgium mileage has been laid with heavier steel. Along with the building of certain new lines in Germany and in conquered territory numerous small "field railways" for ammunition and supply hauling were laid.

Like everything else German during the present struggle, the railway factor has been worked out on a scale of gigantic efficiency. We have been inclined to regard Americans as the greatest of railway men, and in some respects this is true, but we have something to learn from the German railway administration. Recall the difficulties encountered in mobilizing a single division of American troops on the Mexican border during the Taft administration and compare it with the German handling of eight armies through the first year of war! While talking preparedness, this subject of military use of railways should not be overlooked by Americans.

## THE SOLDIER'S MONUMENT.

Rock Island today unveiled a monument to the soldiers and sailors of all the American wars, particularly to those of the Civil and Spanish-American conflicts. The shaft is a lasting tribute on the part of the patriotic people of today to those who have given or offered their lives on behalf of their country. It is a memorial erected by Rock Island alone, practically all of the \$3,000 which went into the beautiful shaft having been furnished by the people of this city. Patriotic organizations of Rock Island originated the idea and executed the plans, making the first contributions. Later the school children gave their pennies and others generally subscribed liberally.

The monument is not a pretentious one, but it is ample to express the respect and veneration of the people of a city for its national heroes, and it will stand for many generations as an inspiration and a reminder of civic duty to those who gaze upon it.

## The Historical Bluebeard.

Bluebeard was a historical personage whose name was Gilles de Retz. He was nicknamed "Barbe Bleue," from having a beard of a blue black shade. Persuaded by an Italian alchemist that his strength could be restored by bathing in the blood of infants, he had many children entrapped for this hideous purpose into his castle of Chambois, on the Loire, the ruins of which are still to be seen. At last the horrible suspicion of the country folk as to what was going on was proved, and the monster was burned at the stake at Nantes in 1440.

## MANY LIVES SPARED WHEN GIANT SHELL FAILS TO EXPLODE



Unexploded 305 mm. Austrian shell.

The lives of many Italian soldiers were spared when this giant Austrian shell, which fell in the Italian camp, failed to explode. Not the size of the shell in comparison with the height of the man.

HEALTH TALKS  
William Brady, M.D.  
At the First Encounter.

It is strange how fickle the memory of the first time invalid. Especially if he has been a pretty healthy fellow up till now. His ancestors all seem to have died of old age or infancy—at least they never had what you could really call a disease of any kind. If you know what we mean. No use bothering about that—what the patient wants is a little something for his stomach trouble.

It is a good idea for one contemplating a consultation with the doctor to read his bible over the night before—the page where the family pedigree is kept. And then a sort of examination of conscience might not be a bad plan either. Get your past sins and illnesses consequent thereon arranged in good order so you will be ready to give the doctor a fair history, neither exaggerating your various felonies for bolting the penalties you may have paid for them.

This is the most difficult problem a doctor has to contend with in general practice, obtaining a clear and accurate history. Somehow such important past events as typhoid fever, pneumonia, appendicitis and malaria, to put, to mention only the mentionable, utterly escape the memory of the new patient unless the doctor firmly but gently recalls them to view.

People little realize how very important a clear history is in the matter of diagnosis and sometimes in the treatment. Think what a calamity it would be for a patient to develop a sudden colic in the right lower quadrant, have his appendix removed in a

great hurry and then, when it was all over, but doctor's bill, to remember that his former occupation had been that of a carriage painter—to learn that the colic was only lead colic after all! Not at all a fanciful episode. Quite a possible occurrence, in fact. A mere error of reduction based upon incomplete data.

While it matters less and less these days, as science marches ever onward, just what one's parents and grandparents and other relatives had and died of, it still does matter tremendously what one's own past habits, occupations, environment and illness may have been. Only by an intelligent review of these data can the doctor arrive at sound conclusions, and so the responsibility for an accurate diagnosis and correct treatment rests partly upon the patient's shoulders.

Too many illnesses grow in duration faster than time itself. At the first encounter the patient has been sick a month or two; at the second, a week later, it seems to have been about six months since the trouble first started; and then in another week or so it comes out that he has really been complaining for two years about that stomach.

## "Gray Eyes" Out of Tune.

A very touching letter has come in, asking our advice upon a serious question, and we would gladly give advice, only the letter is signed thus: "Sincerely, 'Gray Eyes'."

Answer—Sincerity and anonymity are incompatible. We never notice unsigned communications.

## WHEN THIS CONTINENT WAS YOUNG

The United States geological survey has just published a report which, though technical, nevertheless embodies some interesting history of the early ages of the North American continent. It tells of the rise and fall of a portion of the continent millions of years ago, long before the age of man, at a time when strange beasts inhabited the country, when the climate was subtropical, and when a peculiar swamp vegetation flourished, the remains of which were converted into the present great coal beds of the west.

Late in what is termed by geologists "Carboniferous time," according to W. T. Lee, the author of the report, there were mountains in Colorado and New Mexico comparable to the present Rocky mountains. During the Triassic period and much of the Jurassic, which followed, a time to be measured in millions of years, these mountains were eroded away. Late in the Jurassic period a wide area had been worn down so near sea level that a slight subsidence of the land allowed sea water to enter from the Pacific ocean and spread over Wyoming, northern Colorado and eastern Utah. Near the close of the Jurassic a slight uplift expelled this sea. After some time this area began again to settle and the streams spread fine sediments over the bed of the shallow basin lately occupied by the sea and over the low-lying lands. This subsidence introduced the Cretaceous period and culminated in the occupation of the region by a sea which reached from Utah to the Mississippi valley and from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic ocean.

The subsidence was slow at first and the streams spread their made uniformly over an area extending from New Mexico to Montana and from Utah to Kansas. Only small areas of the Rocky mountain region were not covered by them. In the streams, swamps and bays of this early Cretaceous time lived huge reptiles, some of them with a bulk many times as great as the largest elephant of today. By the close of Lower Cretaceous time the water from the Gulf of Mexico had spread over the graded plain as far as the present Rocky mountains. This invasion of the sea was followed, apparently without great lapse of time,

by a still greater invasion in the Upper Cretaceous epoch.

The first deposits of Upper Cretaceous age—the Dakota sandstone—were spread out uniformly over the level plain, which then included the whole area that was later pushed up to form the Rocky mountains. Over these sands, which were laid down along the advancing front of the sea, were deposited the marine sediments as the sea moved forward. In its waters lived great number of reptile-like swimming reptiles; and over it soared pterodactyls, the fossil remains of which show that they measured 18 feet from tip to tip of wings. On its shores and in its waters sported large diving birds, which still retained the teeth inherited from their reptilian ancestors.

On the shores of this sea, especially along its western margin, great swamps developed and in them grew a variety of semitropical plants, such as palm and fig trees. The resulting carbonaceous material which accumulated as peat was later converted into coal. The sea did not attain its maximum size at once. Probably at one time was the whole interior basin under water. The advance of the sea and the filling of the basin kept pace with each other, so that sediments and fossils which indicate nearness to shore and coal beds which indicate swamps above sea level are found at many positions from bottom to top of the Upper Cretaceous formations.

At the close of the Cretaceous period notable changes were produced in the geography of the region. The interior basin, which had been subsiding throughout the Cretaceous period, was now lifted; its waters were poured back into the oceans, and the mountains whose roots had been buried were resuscitated. In some places the erosion that followed removed from these newly lifted mountains the Cretaceous rocks that once covered them and cut deep enough into the underlying formations to obtain the pebbles of older rocks, which may now be found in the lower part of the oldest Tertiary beds. In other places the Cretaceous rocks were not entirely removed. Beds that once lay 5,000 feet below the level of the sea were lifted to form mountain tops that now stand more than 13,000 feet above sea level.

## GREAT BRITAIN TIRING?

For all that Americans know peace seems as far off as ever. The British organs of public opinion sniffed at rumors that Germany was prepared to make "reasonable terms." We are assured that British spirit is unbroken, and that British determination is strengthening.

But a government censor cannot suppress everything. J. A. Hobson's article in the New Republic is a clean admission on the part of a patriotic Englishman that the British middle and lower classes are disillusioned and are beginning to weary of the war. They do not publicly advocate peace, but they are approaching a condition where peace would not be unacceptable.

The romance has gone out of the war. There is nothing in a policy of "attrition" and "exhaustion" to awaken the imagination. The ugly criticisms of Kitchener by the Northcliffe press has left scars of doubt. People see ahead a long period of taxation so heavy that they must completely change their style of living. Enthusiasm, which was easy in the early days of the war, has been sapped.

The press, Mr. Hobson says, is vehemently denying that the people are becoming tired of it all, but the inspired stoking up only testifies to the fact that the fire of the war fever is sinking. There is a significance in the action of the radical press in inciting mobs to break up meetings suspected of talking peace, and in that of mem-

bers of parliament that are urging the government to withdraw the right of public assembly altogether. Conscription, Mr. Hobson says, is not being urged to secure more soldiers, for recruits have been drilling six months while waiting for rifles, but because compulsory service will further "Prussianize" the government and make it more difficult for the people to have any say as to how the war shall be brought to an end.

The only thing that can check this ebullient enthusiasm would be a series of British and French victories, but the opinion is growing that the deadlock in the west will continue and that the breaking through of the Dardanelles might not bring all the military and economic advantages that have been predicted.

Whatever may be the merits of the controversy in Chicago, which resulted in the breaking up of the teachers' union there does not seem to be a present likelihood of organizing the school teachers of the county in affiliation with the federation of labor. Not only does the fact that teachers are public servants make their situation different from that of employees of private corporation, but their traditions are against cooperative association with other wage workers. Many teachers feel that strikes by teachers would be most improper. But strikes are not essential to organization for mutual interest.

## CHORDS AND DISCORDS

THE VALLEY CLARION.

Among the notables in our midst since our last issue were J. Willard, a Kansas farm hand who got famous by knocking the championship out of a black man in Ciba, and the agent of a right smart opy house show that is coming to these pits before spring. We did not learn the name of the latter, but if you will watch these columns you'll find out as soon as we do.

The Col. coal miners got J. Rockefeller to dance to their music the other night. Turn about is fair play, say we. The miners have been dancing to John's music for many years.

C. Gaetjer, our pop, horticulturalist and bandmaster, has wound up his concert season at Long View park, and is busying himself these days getting the ducks and such ready to face another hard winter.

It's shocking to see so many of our good citizens falling into the fast life after they annex an auto. For instance, Alf Dawson, one of our prominent bankers, was picked up by the police last wk.

Our friends, the Germans, might as well hunt their holes. The French soldiers have had their sal. raised five cents a day.

Some of our farmers are complaining of frost-bitten ears.

J. Holloway, our w. k. doc, left one p. m. this wk. for Des Moines, Ia., going via Chicago. It is no more of a trick for the doc to go west by way of the east than it is for our folks to go to Davenport by way of Moline.

The president of the foreign language newspapers printed in N. Y. and other large Am. cities told our press the other day that Col. Bryan is not wanted in Europe with his dove. If this keeps on there won't be any lightning place for the col's winged coot.

The weath. in these pits has suited some, while others say it is unsatisfactory. The Lord himself couldn't satisfy some folk.

T. Casey, who is making his home town famous over the state in prosecuting barbers who violate the law, is in an auto smash on our str. this wk. He reports having had a close shave.

Our co. supt. of schools detected some slickers going around our neighborhood, books on the strength of a forged endorsement of said supt., our school marks being the wick. The slickers had their game called and left for other pits.

Chris Columbus, who tied his boat to our shores some years before the sea was split in Boston harbor, is to be given a party by his local friends Oct. 12.

B. E. Pinkerton, et of the Mammoth Ark, has been in our str. this wk. He was looking for several weeks, who were reported to have said that he was come. Whether he found them or not has just been informed as yet.

Cap. McDonald, our former p. m., has been entertaining J. McKinnis, a prom. et of Albia. Mr. McKinnis is said to have hopes of returning to our nat. cap. and the insiders have let it be known that his chief local supporter would not be averse to serving his country again in the cap. of p. m. The only grievance that ya ed has against Mr. Mac is that he did not keep his promise to supply him with stamps while he was filling the office of p. m.

Judge Carpenter, in his ruling in a Chicago court to the effect that Irish draymen could sue for shipwreck of wet goods from Illinois, did a friendly turn for these Irish white residents of the Hawkeye state known among their acquaintances as the abnegators who were afraid their handwriting might be recognized if they had to personally receive said packages.

Many protests have come to ya ed's ears against early a. m. motorcycle riders who travel our paved str. at an hour when some of our best citizens are getting their beauty sleep. It has been suggested that they equip their mounts with O'Sullivan heels, or those of some other name just as good.

A. Stoffer, police com. of Moline, has declared war on the st. hollers who annoy women and girls at night. When you finish in Moline there is a job for you in our town, Alk. All such low-minded Alks should be publicly exposed.

Bill Nugus has tipped some inside info to ya ed. He fixes the fall of Turkey at Nov. 25.

Milan has shown its hand also. It has specified brick as the material with which to build its new school. Who'd a think that the combination had extended its vicious tentacles to the suburbs? The pupils ought to boycott the new building.

Mary Pickford, et al., are to be shown, up by our local actors and actresses next mo., when they put on a picture in our home town.

Both Satisfied.  
Ray Sabins writes from Albia that he is well pleased with his new position. Mrs. Sabins, however, is not ready to leave Port Byron and will continue to conduct her boarding house as she has done in the past.—Port Byron Globe.

J. M. C.

## The Daily Story

Mrs. Borland's Relative—By May C. Etheridge.

When Tom Borland married Susan Gilbrath, Tom being master of a tramp steamer and at sea nearly all the time, he hoped that a little stranger would soon happen that way to keep his wife company during his absence.

Tom's communications from home were very irregular, because his itinerary was often uncertain. If on arriving at one point it would pay better to go to another than the one he had expected to steer for he would alter his plans, so that letters addressed according to instructions would lie in the postoffice unclaimed. His wife heard from him with as much regularity as could be expected from a sailor, but sometimes months would intervene before his receipt of letters from her.

The Borland home was just within the entrance to a narrow bay into which Captain Borland on his return always took his ship and docked her. When he came from the northward, as he usually did, on turning into the harbor he could see his little home nestling up on the heights, and when his wife knew that he was due she would be on the outlook for him. Then how joyful to her was the sight of the ship in which he came and to him the welcome he saw waving from an upper window. But if soon after rounding it he didn't see that signal he was seized with fear that something of a serious nature had happened.

On one of Captain Borland's voyages, after having been away almost a year and having changed his itinerary so often that he had not heard from his wife for months, he turned the bluff at the entrance of the bay anxiously. He had found an opportunity to send a letter to her advising her of the probable time of his arrival and hoping that within a short time after coming into view of his home he would see the usual signal.

When rounding the bluff he stood on deck, binoculars in hand, watching for what would relieve his anxiety and assure him that his wife was living and well. But, though he raised his glasses often, he was every time disappointed. At last when he reached a point nearest to his house the figure of a woman appeared on the porch and waved, but with the assistance of his glasses he saw that it was not that of his wife.

Captain Borland hardly knew what to think of all this. But he surmised either that his wife was dead, that she was ill or that something had occurred to take her away from home. Anxious he called on to a point near the dock and, after dropping anchor, entered a boat with six sailors to pull him to a point on the shore just below his house. As soon as the boat's nose

scraped the ground he leaped ashore and walked hastily up the incline.

He was met at his door by a woman in the uniform of a nurse, who seemed disposed to block his entrance until he informed her that he was at his own home. Then she told him that his wife was ill, but not dangerously ill; that the doctor was with her, that the patient had been informed of his expected arrival and that if he came before the doctor left he was to wait. The captain began to fire questions at the woman, who, telling him that she was needed in the sickroom, went upstairs. Half an hour passed when he heard the door of his wife's bedroom open and his family physician came out and down into the room where Borland was waiting. After greeting the captain, he said:

"Your wife is ill and my presence here is necessary for I can't tell just how long. She has requested me to tell you it is her wish that you remain away until I am able to assure you that—well, that the crisis has passed."

"Then she is dangerously ill?"

"I don't say that, though in such cases there is always danger. But I can assure you that all is going well with her and before night at farthest she will be able to see you."

"Surely she should be able to see her husband at any time?"

"She is, but it is her wish to wait till she will not be obliged to ask you in her present condition after your long absence. She has contemplated me to say that it would be well for you to return to your ship to attend to her docking and such other matters as are requisite on coming in from a voyage."

The captain assented to this and, going down to his boat, was pulled to his ship.

Borland was especially cast down at returning to find his wife ill, for he had good luck on his voyage and had done some profitable trading which would enable him to buy his ship and thereafter be as equal as well as master. However, he docked the vessel and then waited news from the invalid. It was a shock at night when he was summoned to his home and when he reached it, after being told that the crisis was passed, was told by the doctor that a relative of his wife's was with her, but this made no difference and he went on to see her at once.

On opening the bedroom door there lay Mrs. Borland on the bed, and beside her the relative—or, more properly speaking, the third person whose coming the couple had so recently longed for.

## Sidelights on the European War

Tokio.—It is considered probable that a number of enterprises projected by the government calling for the expenditure of \$20,000,000 this year will be postponed, at least in part, on account of the revenue falling short of the expected amounts. The new minister of finance, T. Taketomi, is quoted in the newspapers as predicting that the European war will cause a decrease in revenue of about \$5,000,000, as compared with the estimates for the present fiscal year.

In March of 1915 Japan must redeem \$15,000,000 worth of short-term railroad bonds placed in London early this year. As difficulty would be found in raising a new loan in Europe the government will probably float a domestic loan.

The general financial conditions caused by the war have forced Japanese banks to reduce their yearly interest on fixed deposits to 4 per cent. Before the war the rate was 6 per cent.

The deficit caused by the war is being made good in part by supplying munitions to the allies and by occupying markets hitherto held by Germany. The great need, however, is for ships. Every shipyard in Japan is at work building vessels, but not enough can be turned out. The removal of the Pacific Mail steamers is a great blow to exporters.

The exportations of raw silk to Russia is steadily increasing owing to the decrease in the Russian supply from France, Germany and Italy. Enormous quantities of Japanese tea, camphor and are likewise sent to Russia. A heavy consignment of sugar is awaiting shipment to England.

Tokio.—The Chemical Industrial Investigation society is working in conjunction with the government an effort to obtain an independent source supply of phosphorus and hydrochloric acid or potash or substitutes for these materials which are indispensable in the manufacture of matches, an industry of large proportion in Japan. Before the war these materials were imported almost entirely from Germany. The supply having been exhausted and importations having ceased, the match industry faces a serious situation.

Glasgow.—The Glasgow Herald which has been making an exhaustive comparison of war prices of various commodities in Germany and England, finds that most drugs and medicines are from two to ten times dearer in England than in Germany. Salicylic acid and salicylate of soda are seven times dearer than in Berlin. Acetanilid costs six times as much in Glasgow, and antipyrine is offered in Berlin at a tenth the price here.

Berlin.—The big day of 1915 for the inhabitants of the little Thuringian city of Schmalkalden was the 5th of this month, marking the 100th anniversary of the birth there of Karl Wilhelm, author of "Die Wacht am

Rhein." Wilhelm is buried in the little Schmalkalden graveyard, and a statue stands in his honor in a prominent place. The celebration in honor of his birth included the singing of songs written by him, both as his grave and at the memorial and the decoration of the house in which he died.

Berlin.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The splendid country residence for the crown prince of the Jungferns, a broad arm of the Havel at Potsdam, has now been completed in the rough and will be ready for occupancy by next spring. The erection of the palace was rendered necessary, it is explained, by reason of the increase in the prince's family. The emperor supplied the money for building it, and it will remain the property of the crown, to become the residence of future crown prince.

The palace is really a group of buildings centering upon not less than five courts and covering about 12,000 square yards. There are apartments for the crown prince himself, then for the crown prince and children; others for the officials of his court, and still others for the servants. Not less than four approaches for vehicles will be made—one for members of the royal family, which leads into the court of honor, a second for guests and the court officials, a third for the children of the royal couple, and a fourth for trades people and servants. The hallways will be surrounded by spacious grounds, partly terraced; there will be two so-called rose gardens, and then, as well as the rest of the establishment, will give beautiful views over the Havel lakes. The buildings are rather low and simple outlines, with high roofs covered with red tiles. The palace will be just a good modern house with an abundance of room and with modern comforts, which are rather scarce in the older palaces of Germany. There will be, for example, not less than twenty bath rooms.

One result of the war in England is the extremely low rentals asked for shooting preserves this year. One prominent agent who usually dispenses of 150 to 200 shooting rights a year now has 900 on hand. Most of the 1915 sportsmen are elderly.

## Daily History Class—Sept. 25.

1513—Balboa discovered the Pacific ocean.  
1755—Edmund Allen, leader of the famous "Green Mountain boys," captured by the British while engaged in an attempt to capture Montreal.  
1857—British troops relieved Lucknow and saved the garrison and non-combatants from a sepooy massacre.  
1900—Opening of the Hudson-Fulton celebration in New York city.  
1914—General von Hindenburg's column invading Russia disastrously beaten at the crossing of the Niemen, near Grodno.